Vol. XXXIX ... No. 11,891.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

RUSHING THE CAUCUS BILL.

IT IS PUT THROUGH THE HOUSE WITH RAILROAD SPEED-NO DEBATE AND NO AMENDMENTS-POINTED TALK IN THE SENATE-GENERAL NEWS. The House of Representatives passed the Democratic caucus bill yesterday under the operation of the previous question. The bill was not explained. No debate was allowed. A substitute offered by Mr. Robeson was voted down, and an amendment which Mr. Conger desired to offer was not received. In the Senate, there was a debate the subject of the new contest by Spofford for the seat of Senator Kellogg. In the course of it, Mr. Conkling made some severe remarks about the object of the attempt to unseat Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Thurman replied to him. A report will be made to the Senate in opposition to the confirmation of Mr. D. T. Corbin.

LEGISLATION BY CAUCUS.

THE DEMOCRATS PASS THEIR BUNCOMBE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE WITHOUT ALLOWING A WORD OF DEBATE-THE REAL CHARACTER OF THIS MODE OF LEGISLATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, May 6 .- The beauties of legislation by caucus were never more strikingly illustrated than in the House of Representatives to-day.

The Democrats spent the better part of a week in perfecting their buncombe bill to meet an improbable if not impossible contingency. They discussed it in cancus after caucus, and in joint caucus committee. They amended and revised it, all in the greatest secreey; and finally, when they had with much labor and pains got it into shape, they introduced it into the House on one morning, and passed it under the operation of the previous question, without one word of debate, on the next.

There was no excuse for this precipitate proceeding, and the previous question was never established for any such purpose. It was intended to enable the House to come to a vote on a pending proposition when it should have been sufficiently discussed, or when, owing to want of time, continued debate by the minority might place the passage of a measure in No such condition of affairs existed today. There had been no debate of the pending proposition, no explanation even of its provisions in open House. The Democrats had met last week, closed the doors and windows, placed sentinels at all approaches to the hall, and then, like a gang of conspirators, sworn not to disclose their proceed-They had hatched up the measure in subdued whispers. They all understood the bill meant or what they meant it should mean; but they never told the House of Representatives or the country. The Reportunity to debate the measure in the House, also met and exchanged views on the subject. The arguments of neither party have ever been laid before the other or given to the country. The were forced to record their judgment upon it without having it explained by its authors, and without being given an opportunity to explain their own course. If it was not for a free and independent press, the proceedings in the House to-day would have been an enigma to the country. Fortunately, in one branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, ruled though it may be by a caucus, there is still preserved the semblance

The Democratic caucus programme was interrupted to-day only once or twice. Mr. Knott, who had charge of the bill, graciously allowed an amendment prepared by Senator Edmunds and Representatives Frye and Robeson to be voted upon, but not to be discussed, and then he shut down the gates. Mr. Conger had an amendment providing for the repeal of the two sections of the Revised Statutes which the Democrats are seeking to amend, but the Democratic managers would not allow it to be read, much less to be voted upon. In order to emphasize this refusal, the Republicans, under Mr. Conger's lead, filibustered for hour, and then gave up and allowed the bill to pass.

The Democrats expect the President to sign this bill, and many of the Republicans are of the same bill, and many of the Republicans are of the same opinion. The former think that if the bill is approved the Republican party in Congress will be placed in rather an awkward position, and that a bitter controversy between the Executive and his party will enset. In this they will be greatly mistaken. The Republicans who voted against the bell to-day did it for various reasons. Some of them thought it was a very dangerous measure, seriously interfering with the constitutional powers of the Executive. Some opposed it because it was so vague in its provisions that they were not sure what the effect of its passage might be. No one, not even the author of the bill, can tell what laws the last clause of it repeals. Some voted against it because it was unnecessary ome voted against it because it was unnecessary and uncalled for, just as an enactment of the law of gravitation would be. Some of these objections may be removed by the discussion that will probably take place in the Senate, and by the time probably take place in the Senate, and by the time the bill reaches the President he may have informa-tion that will enable him to act intelligently upon it, which no Republican member of the House had to-day. But, whatever may be the fate of this bill, the Republicans look upon it as the result of a complete surrender by the Democrats, and will not fail to take advantage of the backdown of their relitiest opponents.

bolitical opponents.

Whether the bill becomes a law or not, it was framed for the purpose of making it acceptable to the President, and that purpose is the essential thing, whether it is accomplished or not.

THE SENATE IN A MAZE.

ONE OF THE TANGLED DISCUSSIONS IN WHICH THE SENATE DELIGHTS TO INVOLVE PISELF-A PER-PLEXED CRAIRMAN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 6 .- Senator Cameron had the

floor to-day, and was making a speech upon the Kellogg case, when the hour of 1 o'clock arrived. Mr. Hoar called attention to this fact, and the Chair (Senator Withers) announced the expiration

of the morning bour. Mr. Saulsbury insisted that the debate should proceed, as the question was one of high privilege.

Mr. Hoar reminded the Chair of a contrary decision yesterday. Mr. Houston read from the records of the last Congress the decision of the Vice-President upon

which the President's decision of yesterday had been predicated, and proceeded to argue the high privilege of the pending question. Mr. Conkling raised the point of order that the

Senator from Alabama was not speaking to any pending question, having made no point of order. The Chair, in some confusion, overruled the point of order made by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. Carpenter appealed from the ruling of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays upon the

Mr. Hill, who has a clear head for intricate law questions, said it was all a mistake, and began to explain how he understood it. He said the gentleman from Alabama, having raised the point of order

Mr. Houston said he had not raised a point of or der. He was merely about to state a point of order with regard to the point of order made by the gen-

tleman from Massachusetts. Mr. Hoar said he had not made any point of order. Some Senator asked what was the pending ques

The Chair said that when the gentleman fro

the Kellogg case-Mr. Saulsbury said he had made no such motion;

he had insisted that-Mr. Cockrell (spitefully)-" I rise to a point of

atudious gentleman, attempted to say something.
Mr. Conkling at this point asked the Chair how
many gentlemen had the floor.
The Chair decided that the Senator from Georgia

had the floor.

Mr. Hill was taken by surprise. He had forgotten which side of the question he was on, and what the question was. He said something about the point of order which his colleague had intended to

make.
The Chair tore its hair, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll.
Senator Edmunds and others asked the Chair to state the pending question upon which they were

to vote.

With some assistance the demoralized Chairman With some assistance the demoralized Chairman explained that it was upon the appeal of the Senator from Wisconsin from the decision of the Chair overruling the point of order raised by the Senator from New-York against the point of order which the Senator from Georgia had intended to make in regard to the point which he understood had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts about the otion which Senator Saulsbury said he did not

siderable majority to sustain the rule of the Chair, whatever that might be, and to proceed with the unfinished business of yesterday.

HARD FACTS BY MR. CONKLING.

THE OBJECT OF THE PARTISAN ATTACK ON MR. KELLOGG EXPLAINED IN A WAY THAT CALLS THURMAN DOWN FROM THE CHAIR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 6.—The Kellogg case consumed the entire time of the Senate to-day. The discussion was chiefly upon the law points involved. The Republicans held that the case is resadjudicata in consequence of the action taken when Mr. Kellogg was seated. The policy of the Democrats been to deny all intention to eject Mr. Kellogg, or, in fact, to reopen the case. This policy places the burden of the debate upon the Republicans, since a request to take testimony contains nothing in itself which needs defence before the country. When viewed however, from a legal point of view, and in connection with the uniform practice of the Senate on the one hand and the necessities of the Democrats on the other, the request to take testimony is seen to be fraught with

the gravest consequences. Senator Conkling departed from the placid course of legal debate to-day and put in plain English the reasons which he believed to be be hind the present movement. Any one, he said, who would take pains carefully to examine the present political outlook in the several States could see the near approach of the time when the could see the near approach of the time when the Democrats would need the seat of the Senator from Louisiana to preserve a bare majority in the bedy. "We cannot be mislead or blindfolded for one moment," said he. "It is a method of vacating a seat in the Senate the title to which has been con-

one moment," said he. "It is a method of vacating a seat in the Senate the title to which has been conclusively and with overmuch particularity settled and adjudged in order that that seat may be transferred from where it is by the Constitution and by right to where it is not by either, but where it is required for partisan ends. I do not know, nor do I care, who was its author, who is its promoter. I denounce it as a violation of the rights and privileges of this body."

Mr. Thurman said that the Senator from New-York had no right to impute motives to Senators, and if Mr. Thurman had been a member of the Committee on Privileges and Election and had supported the pending resolution, he should consider the Senator's remarks personally offensive. He then, by implication, justified the course of the Democrats by referring to cases where, as he alleged, the Republicans had seated contestants for the purpose of gaining partisan ends. Finally, taking up the law points, he argued that the question is not res adjudicata, as the Senate is not bound by the practices of courts, but is a law unto itself. Its majority can do anything.

A determination was manifested by the Democrats to remain in session and dispose of the matter to-night, but the Republicans finally agreed that a vote should be reached to-morrow, and thereupon the Senate adjourned.

A FIGHT AGAINST MR. CORBIN. M. C. BUTLES AND WADE HAMPTON OPPOSING THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. CORBIN TO A PLACE ON

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has decided by a strict party vote to report unfavorably on the nomination of Mr. D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory. The grounds for this action are found in certain accusations against Mr. Corbin filed with the committee by Senator M. C. Butler. Soon after the nomination was sent in Senator Butler is understood to have informed a friend of Mr. Corbin that he should not oppose the ton this purpose seems to have been changed,

The accusations are three in number: First, that Mr. Corbin is not a citizen of South Carolina; second, that the State authorities of South Caro ling claim that Mr. Corbin owes the State about \$20,000, on account of which and for the recovery of which a suit is now pending in the State Courts, which he does not appear in the State to defend; third, that he has been accused (and his prosecutors think it has been successfully maintained) with using \$20,000 to purchase his election in the Mackey Legislature to the United States Senate.

In reply to these accusations Mr. Corbin has filed

with the committee, at its request, a sworn state-

ment sustained by affidavits of other persons. He declares that he has been a resident of South Carolina since 1866, and has never renounced his citizenship of that State. His absence during the last year is explained by his contest for a seat in the United States Senate. In answer to the charge that he is wrongfully in posession of \$20,000 belonging to the State, and fails to appear and defend a suit for its recovery, Mr. Corbin says that his answer to that suit was filed by his attorney. showing in full all moneys collected by his lav firm on behalf of the State, and how they were accounted for. This fact shows the assertion that he had failed to defend the suit to untrue. An affidavit of Mr. William E. Earle, his attorney in the case, is also appended, showing that the Attorney-General of South Carolina is now in default in that case, and that for more than a year he has shown no disposition to press it. To the third accusation Mr. Corbin enters an explicit denial, supported by affidavits made by ex-Governor Chamberlain and ex-State Treasurer Cardozo and others. These documents show that Mr. Corbin loaned \$18,700 to the Treasurer of the State, taking therefor vouchers, which were to be redeemed when the taxes were collected; that this money was used to pay a portion of the salaries of members of the Legislature. Mr. Cobin does not deny that, but he does deny that it was used as a bribe. The money was loaned to the State at a time when its treasury was empty and more than a week after he accusation Mr. Corbin enters an explicit denial, money was loased to the State at a time. When its treasury was empty and more than a week after he had been elected. This third accusation, which is the most serious of the three, is not sustained by any evidence, and has before been completely answered in the public prints.

Mr. Corbin will not request the President to withdraw his nomination, but will ask his friends in the Senate to make a fight in his behalf.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

A TALK WITH A SOUTHERN MAN ABOUT GRANT, TIL-DEN. THURMAN, BAYARD AND HANCOCK.

Washington, May 6 .- "The Presidential cam paign is opening very strangely," said one of the best informed and clearest-headed Southern journalists yesterday. "The Grant movement, for instance, is a remarkable phenomenon."

"No more remarkable than the drift of the Democratic party Tilden ward," remarked the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

Very true," was the reply ; " and I should think that the Grant movement would be likely to spend itself before the National Convention next Spring, especially if the General should come home within two or three months. The Tilden movement, on the other hand, seems to me to be likely to grow. You would be surprised to learn what progress it is making in the South. I believe Georgia would vote for him in the National Convention if it was to be held to-day, and that, too, without any effort to elect a delegation favorable to him."

"Don't you think the other Democratic candidates will be able to defeat Tilden ?"

"It seems doubtful to me. Mr. Hendricks has been strong, but not strong enough to get the nomination. I have never thought it possible for the

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1879. Democrats to nominate Thurman. His record on

the currency question has been so inconsistent, not to say dishonest, that with him as our candidate we should certainly lose those Northern States which we must carry in order to elect our candi-

" How about General Hancock ?"

"Well, the strongest argument in favor of his nomination is that his candidacy would cause the bloody shirt' to be buried. I don't believe that. On the other hand, I tell our friends that his nomination would bring sectional questions into prommence by contrast. We cannot win with the North made on other issues for the Democrats to be suc-cessful." arrayed against the South. The campaign must be

"You have said nothing about Senator Bayard."

"I look upon Senator Bayard as the strongest man whom we could put into the field; but I have no idea that he can be nominated. He will not take advantage of the machinery necessary to secure a nomination. Senator Gordon was in New-York on business a short time ago, and some gentlemen there who favored Mr. Bayard's nomination asked him if they might not form an organization in his interest and if Senator Bayard himself would not approve of it. Senator Gordon replied that he would not like and if Senator Bayard himself would not approve of it. Senator Gordon replied that he would not like to give such permission, fearing that the Senator from Delaware would be displeased. Senator Bay-ard is the best representative we have of the gentle-man in politics; and the purity of his character, his conservatism and his consistency would, I believe, secure him the support of many conservative Re-publicans in the North."

Washington, Tuesday May 6, 1879. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding cerdificates since yesterday's report have amounted to

Representative Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, ac-

cepted an invitation to-day to deliver the oration at Antictam on the 30th inst. (Decoration Day.) The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomina-

Quartermaster in the United States Army in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879. With a view to perfect the registration system. First Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner and Third Assistant Hazen, with Mr. M. V. Bailey, of the Railway Mail Service, will leave to-morrow morroing for a careful inspection of the system on the Pacific coast and at intermediate points. They will be absent about two months.

Ex-Governor McCormick has received and sent to Mr. J. Bidwell, of California, the grand gold medal awarded to him at the Paris Exposition for the best wheat exis about two inches in diameter, is the beautiful head of a woman in relief, and around it the words "Répub-lique Française." On the reverse, Fame, bearing a laurel wreath in her right hand, and a trumpet in her left, hovers over the Trocadero while Mercury bears away a tablet on which Mr. Bidweil's name is cu-

The Cabinet at its meeting to-day was mainly occupled by the consideration of the threatened invasion of the Indian Territory by the Carpenter squatters. The Attorney-General gave a verbal opinion that the lands are not open to white settlers. Considerable time was spent in discussing the authority to use troops to prevent the invasion under the recent restrictive legislation of Congress. It was agreed that the law authorizing the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to call upon izing the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to call upon the mintary to assist him in ejecting intruders is unim-paired, and that a very general request for that purpose will be sufficient authority for military intervention.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN SUIT.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 6, 1879. The temporary order granted by Vice-Chanellor Bacon, on the application of Mr. McHenry, April 30, restraining General Str G. Balfour, Mr. Charles Lewis and another person from carrying out a proposed lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Eric Railway Company, was vacated to-day, and the Frie Railway Company, was vacated to-day, and the tearing of a motion for an injunction postponed till

THE AUTHOR OF A HOAX DISMISSED. LONDON, Tuesday, May 6, 1879.

Sub-Lieutenant Coyte, of the Royal Navy, who was arrested early last month in Cork on suspicion of being the author of the hoax about a pirate ship off Fastnet Light, Ireland, alongside of one which she had captured on the 16th of Janury last, has been convicted of the offence and dismissed the service.

A NOTED PEDESTRIAN COMING.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 6, 1879. Peter Crossland sailed in the steamship Nevada from Liverpool on Saturday last, for New-York, to participate in the pedestrian contest for the seventy-live hours' championship, which is to flegin at the Exposi-tion Building, Chicago, on the 28th inst.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE. Paris, Tuesday, May 6, 1879.

It is said that M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, is preparing a bill to abolish nearly all the penalties for press offences. It will, however, maintain severe punishments for defamation of character.

THE EXPLOSION IN CANADA. MONTREAL, May 6 .- The material which ex-

bloded at Stratford yesterday was blasting powder shipped from Beloeil, Quebec, for Amherstburg. No cause for the explosion has been ascertained. Three cause for the explosion has been ascertained. Three lives were lost, and three men were schously and three signify injured. They were all employes of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The loss on property and freight is estimated at \$25,000. The car containing the powder was being shunted at the time of the explosion.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SENTENCE AT HARTFORD FOR MURDER. HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—In the Supreme Court orday, Allen, found guilty of murdering Shipman, the State rison watchman, was sentenced to be hanged May 28, 1880.

THE BOILER OF A PILE-DRIVER BLOWS UP.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—A boiler on a scow used for pile-driving in the basin exploded this afternoon, scalding three men very badly. One of the victims was named Van Order.

Order.

BEHEADED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 6.—Michael McNamara, formerly cierk of the Massasoit House, at Springfield, Mass., fed under the cars at Stamford last night and had his head completely severed from his body.

RIOT IN CANADA.
OTTAWA, Ont., May 6.—A strike and are riot re-

young couple and had but recently been married.

A BRUTAL GAME OF CARIDS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—George Ricks was murdered by Thomas Harrington at Rockland last night over a game of cards. Hicks's wife came to his assistance and fought his murderer, beating but not killing him.

A VALUABLE BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 6.—Theodore V. Hardin's barn near Unionville, Orange County, was struck by lightning last night and burned down. Seventeen cows periabed in the building. The loss is over \$2,900, and the Insurance, \$500.

ished in the building. The loss is over \$2,900, and the insurance, \$500.

A FATAL FEUD.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 6.—A special dispatch to The News from Hampstead says: As the congregation were leaving the Methodist church yeaserday Colonel Jared E. Krby shot and killed John Steele, who, in a quarrel fourteen years ago, killed Kirby's father.

A LIFE OF BRUTALITY AND A DEATH OF CRIME. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 6.—At New-Preston Hill a mile north of New-Preston, Conn., this morning, Egbert Cogswil, are fifty shot and instantly killed his wife, ago forty-five. He then cut his own throat with a kelfe, expiring aimost immediately. Cogswell was a habitual drankard.

NOT WINE BUT ACONITE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6.—Yesterday Dr. Ezra Bose, proprietor of a drug store at Pamyra, Ohio, invited his friend, stylvester Canfeld, to try some new liquor he had just received. By mistake they each drank about two owness of aconite. The doctor died in a few hours, and Canfeld is in a precarious situation.

precarious situation.

INCENDIARIES BURNED TO DEATH.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 6.—A special dispatch to The News from Overion says: J. T. Young and John Riley, who had been confined in fail for drainkenness, attempted to escape by setting fire to the building. The flames spread rapidly, and being numble to extinguish them, the men were both burned to death.

AN ILLUSTRATED PAPER A DETECTIVE.

AN ILLUSTRATED PAPER A DETECTIVE. AN ILLUSTHATED PAPER A DELECTIVE
RICHMOND, Va., May 6.—Private detectives today arrested Alexander Cohen, a prominent insurance agent
of Milwankee, Wis., who is charged with a series of forgeries,
aggregating from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Cohen was betrayed
by a picture in an illustrated paper.
RILLED BY HER LOVER FROM JEALOUSY.

RILLED BY HER LOVER FROM JEALOUSY.

RILLED BY HER LOVER FROM JEALOUSY.

office of The Saturday Evening Post.

A QUARREL IN HIGH LIFE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—This afternoon William Bell, State Railroad Commissioner, was seated in his office talking to several callers, when a ball was fred through the window. A warrant was systemout for the airest of George B. Lyon, vice-president of the State Mutual Aid Association, charging him with intent to kill. Mr. Bell had a street quarrel with Mr. Lyon last hight which came to blows.

A FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

A FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Samuel Pavey and his son Taylor Pavey, extensive dealers in live stock, were shot and instantly stilled near Leceburg, Oldo, on Saturday night by John Link, Pavey's step-son. Link, who surrendered to the Marshal, states that he was engaged in convessation with his mother at the gate of her residence, when the Paveya scame up and after some words attacked him with clubs, when to save his life he drew his revolver and shot both. The cause of the trouble was int-treatment by Samuel Pavey of his second wite, who is Link's mother.

THE MIGRATION TO KANSAS.

THE PLANTERS TRYING TO STOP THE DEPARTURE OF THEIR LABORING PEOPLE-THE NEGROES GATHER

TO EXPLAIN THEIR WRONGS. What was called a Mississippi Valley Labor

freedmen to find homes in that Common-

ROCEEDINGS OF THE VICKSBURG CONVENTION-

THE TWO SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS-WHAT COL-ORED MEN SAY OF THE RESULT.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 6 .- The Mississippi Valley Labor Convention, composed both of white and colored delegates, organized here yesterday with the following list of officers: President-General W. R. Miles, of Holmes County,

Wiss,
Wiss,
Vice-Presidents—T. F. Cassell, Memphis, Tenn.; James
Hill, Jackson, Miss.; H. B. Robinson, Helena, Ark.;
David Young, Concordia, La.; all colored. Secretary—
A. W. Crandall, Madison Parish, La.

presented to the meeting. Several of their speakers advised them not to, saying that they had come to listen to what propositions the white men would make to them, and that they had better abstain from voting_until the white men had been heard

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this norning. There was a very large attendance. THE EXPLANATION OF THE WHITE MEN.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report through its chairman, W. L. Nugent:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave respectfully to report that they have inquired into the causes which have given rise to the recent exodus of our colored population, as far as possible, within the limited time allowed, and while these causes are difficult to ascertain, owing to exceptional cases of all kinds brought to their attention, they believe the following to lucinde those which may be considered proximate: The low price of cotton and partial railure of the crops of the past year; the irrational system of planting adopted in some sections, whereby indor was deprived of the intelligence to direct and the presence of economy to make it profitable; a vicious system of credit fostered by laws permitting laborers and tenants to mortgage crops before they were grown, or even planted; apprehension on the part of many colored people, produced by insitious reports circulated among them, that their civil and political rights are endangered or likely to be; hurfful, lake rumors diligently disseminated, that by emigrating to Kansas the colored people would obtain land, manes, money, etc., from the Government without cost to they selves, and become independent farmers. Many retail country storekeepers nave engaged in the business of selling whiskey to laborers and tenants, thereby corrupting their morals, rendering their labor insufficient, and destroying the pleasant relations between them and their landlords and employers.

It is a matter of astonishment to your committee that the colored people could be induced to credit the lide stories circulated of a promised land, where their wants would be supplied and their independence secured without exertion on their part. It was going to the extent of ignorance and credulity to credit them; and yet evidence of an undoubted character was furnished your committee that the colored people could be induced to credit the lide stories circulated of a promised la The Committee on Resolutions submitted the folowing report through its chairman, W. L. Nugent:

levate the standard of social mersis, and improve and preserve our common school system. Diverse views have been expressed by parties equally desirous of reaching the same conclusion, viz. To ascertain grievances, and apply, as far as can be done by us, the proper redress. If the single purpose of all was to accomplish this result without the influences which our past experiences have engendered to affect it, this might be done; but it could only be done with a full knowledge of all the facts, etc.

That errors have been committed by whites and blacks alke, as each in turn have controlled the government of the States here represented, may be safely admitted. Disregarding the past, burying its dead with it, standing upon the living present, looking hopefully to the future which is before us, your committee think their duty accomplished when they have adopted and reported these resolutions:

it, standing the term of the future which is before as, your committee think their duty accomplished when they have adopted and reported these resolutions:

*Resolved**. That the interests of planters, laborers, landiords and tenants are identical; that they must prosper and suffer together; that it is the duty of planters and landiords of the States here represented to devise and adopt some contract system with laborers and tenants by which both parties will receive the full benefit of labor governed by intelligence and economy.

*Resolved**. That this convention does affirm that the colored race has been placed by the Constitution of the United States and the States here represented, and the laws thereof, on a plane of absolute legal equality with the white race, and does declare that the colored race shall be accorded the practical enjoyment of all rights, civil and political, guaranteed by said Constitution and laws.

The table and the numbers of this conventors.

laws.

Resolved, That to this end the members of this conven Resolved. That to this end the members of this convention pledge themselves to use whatever power and influence they possess to protect the colored race against ail dangers in respect to the fair expression of their wills at the poils which they apprehend may result from fraud, intimidation or buildoxing on the part of whites, and as there can be no liberty of action without freedom of thought, demand that all elections shall be tree and fair, and that no repressive measures shall be true and fair, and that no repressive measures shall be employed by colored people to deprive their own race of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the right of citizension.

of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the right of etitizonsine.

Resolved, That the unrestricted credit system pervading the States here represented, based upon liens or mortgages on stocks and crops to be grown in the future, followed by short crops, has provoked distrust, created unrest, and disturbed their entire laboring population. All laws authorizing liens on crops for advances of articles—other than those of prime necessity, at moderate profits—whether such advances are made by landlord, planter or merchant, should be discountenanced and revealed.

Resolved, That this convention calls upon colored

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, ex-Governor Foote secured the floor and of-

tions, ex-Governor Foote secured the floor and offered the following in lieu thereof:

Whereas, it was been publicly and persistently
asserted in various quarters, in a manner calculated to
deeply wound the sensibilities of all pairiets, that in certain States of the Federal Union represented in this body,
as well as elsewhere, that the thirteenth, fourteenth and
iffeenth amendments to the Federal Constitution and
legislative enactments adopted from time to time for the
enforcement thereof have been flagrantly violated, and
the precious rights and immunities designed thereby to
be secured as a permanent heritage to a most meritorious and long-suffering class of this people have been
deliberately disregarded and set at naught; and,
Whereas, it has been of late abundantly evident that,
owing to causes which we have not time to minutely
explore, misunderstandings and distrust have arisen
which clearly indicate the coming upon us of evils of a
more serious and detrimental character than any herefofore experienced—evils which it is not possible to avert
save by the application of remedies of a more comprehensive and effective character than any herefore put
in use; therefore

E it Resolved. That the president of the convention
and two other persons, to be associated with him by the
appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying into
effect the wishes and objects sought to be attained by
this convention; and that it shall be the duty of this
committee to nominate and appoint, at as early a day
is practicable, a local committee of at least five members in each of the counties and parishes belonging to the
states represented in tots convention, of known probity,
inpartuality and patriotism, and it shall be the duty of
the local committee so appointed to watch with unceasing vigilance over the rights and interests intended
by the plan of protection to be guarded and maintained;
to take charge of such grievances as shall be brought to

their knowledge, and provide as far as may lay in their power for the redress of the same; and to adopt such legal and proper expedients as they may judge necessary for the future prevention of grievances of a like nature. It is expected that these local committees shall correspond freely with each other and with the committee of three above mentioned touching all matters connected with the great moral and physical interests committed to their care, and in regard to the remedial agencies which it may be found needful from time to time to bring into expitence.

time to bring into existence. The introduction of these resolutions which were

interspersed with remarks by Governor Foote to the effect that other causes than those named in the resolutions introduced by the committee and which were the primary causes of the present exodus, created quite a breeze.

SPEECHES BY BOTH SIDES.

G. T. Ruby (colored), of New-Orleans, who followed Governor Foote, warned the convention against taking any unwise course, which if done, would only increase the impetus of the exodus an

Chief-Justice H. P. Simrall said he knew he expressed the sentiment of the white race by saying that they would agree to any suggestion, fair and just, which might be offered whereby the present dissatisfaction could be conciliated. "All are here," he said, "to pledge to the colored race a practical exercise of all the rights guaranteed to the colored man under the law."

James Hill (colored) was the next speaker. He favored the resolution submitted by the committee, and gave as his opinion the causes of the exodus to be the high rent for land, the exorbitant charges by merchants for the necessaries of life, the present defective school system and the restrictions placed on the colored man. He had strong hopes of a better feeling hereafter between the two races. He had consulted with the Committee on Resolutions, and both races had made conces-

W. B. Pittman, a lawyer of this city, followed in a speech which was directed particularly to Governor Foote, whom he called a political trickster and denounced as a demagogue. At the conclusion of his remarks he was loudly applauded by the whites in the convention, and considerable excitement was manifested when Governor Foote arose to reply.

The president, however, had recognized H. B. Robinson (colored), of Helena, Ark., and he managed to quiet the convention by condemning both Pittman and Foote for their intemperate utterances. He said the resolutions of Governor Foote met his hearty approval, but it was most too big a dose for the whites to swallow at one time. If they would carry out in good faith the resolutions introduced by the committee the colored men would be satisfied and the exodus would cease.

Governor Foote, in reply to the denunciations of Mr. Pittman, retorted in like manner and refuted the

charge that politics had anything to do with the resolutions offered by him.

The debate on the resolutions was closed by W. L. Nugent, chairman of the committee, and the original resolutions were adopted. Only whites voted. The negroes, under instructions from their leaders, refrained from giving expression to their opinions. opinions.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

The negroes have little to say about the results of the convention. Many express the opinion that the result of the convention will be to stop the exo-

dus for the present. They say the next election will afford them an opportunity to test the sincerity of the pledges made by the whites. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEGROES.

FIFTEEN STATES REPRESENTED AT NASHVILLE-THE WEONGS OF THE COLORED MEN TO BE

PRESENTED TO THE COUNTRY. NASHVILLE, May 6 .- The National Colored Conference met at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Hall of the House of Representatives, with representatives present from Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Nebraska, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama.

The conference was called to order by Governor Pinchback, who nominated John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, for permanent chairman. In speaking Mr. Lynch denied that the conference had been called in the interest of

that the conference had been called in the interest of any party, but said it was for the purpose of presenting the crievances of the colored people to the country.

Robert Nichols, of Indiana, was elected vice-president. Louis T. Kenner, of Louisiana, and J. T. Rapier, of Alabama, were appointed secretaries. The organization was made permanent.

The afternoon session was devoted mostly to the adoption of rules for the covernment of the conference.

At the morning session the Teanessee delegation, numbering sixty, insisted upon being admitted. Each State being entitled to thirty delegates, it was agreed to admit thirty only, and this was at first refused, the Tennesseeans being turbulant, and denouncing the conference is model for political purposes. Fennesseeans being turbulant, and deno ference as packed for political purposes.

KANSAS TO WELCOME THE EMIGRANTS. TOPEKA, Kan., May 6 .- To-day the State entral Freedmen's Committee decided to organize and become incorporated under the State law. This is done become incorporated under the State law. In a studie to give stability and responsibility to the organization. The object is to enable colored men to find homes in Kansas. The board of directors consists of thirteen per-sons, headed by the Governor and State officers, Chief-Justice Horton and United States Judge Foster.

THE TRAGEDY AT POCASSET.

POCASSET, Mass., May 6 .- A. P. Davis, a leading Adventist, and the abbettor of Freeman, is thought to be hopelessly insane. It is reported that immediate steps are to be taken for his arrest, it being deemed unsafe to allow him to be at large in the com-munity in his present state. The grave of the little vic-tim is still watched day and night.

A RAGING FIRE DESTROYING TIMBER.

Pottstown, Penn., May. 6 .- A fire on a chain of high hills in Union township, Berks County, is destroying bundreds of acres of timber. The flames seem to have originated on Bear Hill, and are rapidly extending Eastward doing great damage. There is little hope that they will be soon extinguished. The loss will be heavy. The cause of the fire has not been learned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE SALE OF A RAILBOAD.

MONIGOMERY, Ala., May 6.—The United States
District Court to-day confirmed the sale of the Montgomery
and Enfands Basiroad to W. M. Wadiev.

and Enfaula Railroad to W. M. Wadiev.

QUARANTINE MASTER AT PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 6.—C. C. V. Crawford,
of Delaware County, was to-day appointed Quarantine Master
at Philadelpnia, and was confirmed by the Senate.

A NEW CHAPTER AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—The Delta Kappa
Epsilon fraternity established a chapter at Truity College
not evening. Delegates from Yale, Brown and Wesleyan
Colleges were present.

THREE CENTS A BUSHEL TO BUFFALO.
CHICAGO, May 6.—The propeller Fletcher and consort, the Provides, today took a charter for 80,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at 3 cents, being a cut under the established rates of 1 cent per bushel.

ablianed rates of 1 cent per bushel.

THE BORDER RAID BILL DEFEATED.
HARRISBURG, Penn., May 6.—The Border Raid II authorizing the State of Pennsylvania to redeem over 1,000,000 worth of certificates, was lost in the House to-day rwant of a constitutional majority.

EPISCOPAT.

S2,000,000 worth of certificates, was lost in the House to-day for want of a constitutional majority.

EPISCOPALIANS IN ANNUAL MEETING.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocesor Pennsylvania was opened this atternoon in the Church of the Epephany, with Bishop Stevens presiding.

SECRET SOCIETY REUNION AT HARTFORD.
HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—The convention of the Alpha Delia Phi will meet to-morrow and Thursday in this city. John Jay, of New York, is president. There will be a public meeting in the Opena House on Thursday evening, followed by a supper at the Aliph House.

CHIEP JUSTICE WAITE AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., May 6.—The hearing of the petition for forcelosure of the mortgage on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Onio Railroad will be begun to-morrow. Chief Justice Waite and Judges Bond and Hughes will occupy the bench. The question involved is declared.

bench. The question involved is declaive.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, May 6.—The movement toward a strike of the spinners meets with no sympathy from the citizens generally. The mills cannot possibly afford to pay more than at present. The manufacturers claim they are paying more now than is paid by any other cotton mills in New-England. England.

FRESHET IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N. B., May 6.—A Newcastle, N. B., dispatch says there is now a great freshet there. Large quantities of logs have been carried out. The freshet has submerged James Somers's farm, drowning sheep and doing other camage. Other farmers have also suffered loss in that locality.

tion of the prisoner.

A SERENADE TO PRESIDENT WHITE.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 6.—Last evening the students of Cornell University serenaded President White on the even of his leaving the country. In his reply he aliaded to the rumor that Cornell University has lost in point of numbers. He pays the loss has been very slight, and has been owing to the snereased requirements for admission, which have been raised so much that not a third of those who used to be students here could now be admitted.

THE FIGHT FOR PATRONAGE.

MAYOR COOPER'S NOMINATIONS.

GENUINE SURPRISE TO MANY POLITICIANS-THE EIGHT NOMINATIONS LAID OVER BY THE ALDER-MEN UNTIL FRIDAY-GENERAL DISSATISFACTION WITH THE MAYOR'S ACTION-SKETCHES OF THE

Mayor Cooper yesterday made nominations

o fill vacancies in a number of city offices. Stephen B. French was nominated for Police Commissioner; Jacob Hess for Commissioner of Charities and Correction; James Daly for Dock Commissioner; Thomas H. McAvoy for Superintendent of Buildings; John N. Hayward for President of the Tax Board; Cornelius Van Cott for Fire Commissioner and Joseph Shannon and John Murray for Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The Aldermen were dissatisfied, and laid over the nominations until Friday. Confirmations are regarded as somewhat doubtful, as the general opinion was unfavorable to the nominations. Sketches of the nominees and comments on the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Strahan are given.

LOCAL POLITICIANS DISSATISFIED.

INFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON THE EIGHT NOMINA. TIONS SUBMITTED BY THE MAYOR-CAUSES AS-SIGNED FOR HIS ACTION-DOUBTS OF THE CON-FIRMATION OF THE NOMINEES.

Mayor Cooper surprised the politicians yesterday y announcing that he would send to the Board of Aldermen nominations for all vacant city offices except those of City Marshals, Excise Commissioners and Commissioner of Jurors. Whether the introduction of the bill in the Legislature to vest the appointing power in the hands of the District-Attorney, Controller, City Judge and the Mayor acting as a Board, had the effect to hasten the Mayor's decision is not known, but that was the inference of many politicians who have been waiting for the Mayor to act on the vacancies in the Police Board. When the Mayor arrived at his office at noon, after closing his conferences with the political leaders at his residence, he furnished the Aldermen a list of

his nominees. They were as follows: For Pelice Commissioner-Stephen B. French, in place of Joel B. Erhardt. Salary, \$6,000.

For Dock Commissioner-James Daly, in place of Jacob A. Westervelt, deceased, Salary, \$3,000; the Board to elect a president at a salary of \$6,500. For Commissioner of Charities and Correction-Jacob Hess, in place of Isaac H. Bailey. Salary, \$5,000. For Fire Commissioner-Cornelius Van Cott, in

place of Joseph L. Perley. Salary, \$5,000. For Superintendent of Buildings-Thomas H. McAvoy, in place of Henry J. Dudley. Salary,

\$6,500. For President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments-John N. Hayward, in place of John Wheeler. Salary, \$6,500.

For Inspectors of Weights and Measures-Joseph Shannon and John Murray, in places of Thomas J. Banta, Richard J. McCormick and Mr. Dent. Fees

As soon as the Aldermen obtained this list they began an animated discussion of the merits of the candidates. The fact that nominations for City Marshals were not to be made at this time was regarded as a tacit threat from the Mayor that the Aldermen would not be allowed to name even one marshal each unless they supported his nominees. This did not tend to good feeling on the part of the Aldermen. Those who had not been successful in getting thier candidates nominated were not slow in denouncing what they termed the duplicity of Mayor Cooper. The nominations of Stephen B. French, Thomas H. McAvoy and John N. Hayward were great surprises to nearly all the Aldermen, the two former being almost entire strangers to the members of the Board. Mr. Hayward is now a Tax Commissioner, and if he is confirmed President of the Tax Board, which is a separate office under the charter, his present position will become vacant. His successor could then be appointed without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. This was regarded by the Aldermen as a device of the Mayor to depriva them of a cherished legal right, and seemed to add

fuel to their wrath. A DISGUSTED BODY OF ALDERMEN.

The Republican members soon met in caucus in the office of District-Attorney Phelps. General Arthur and Mr. Cornell were present and endeavored to persuade the refractory Aldermen to submit to the decision. At 2 p. m., the time for the Board to meet no decision was reached. The Board met and immediately adjourned for two hours. The Republicans went back to the District-Attorney's office and again discussed the nominations, after which they met in joint caucus with the Anti-Tammany Aldermen. As it was evident that no united action could be reached it was agreed that the nominations should be laid over until Friday. This

action could be reached it was agreed that the nominations should be laid over until Friday. This was the disposition made of them when the Board met again at 4 p. m.

The Tammany Aldermen held a caucus and agreed that they could not afford to assume responsibility for any of Mayor Cooper's nominations, and that for the present they would vote unitedly against confirmation.

Aldermen Jacobus, Burns and Perley on the Republicans ande were dissatisfied with the nominations, while nearly all the Anti-Tammany Aldermen joined in this feeling. On the part of the Republicans it was claimed that the Mayor had not redeemed his promises made before election, and that he was willing to concede to the party that furnished more than two-thirds of the votes that elected him to office only a small share of the patronage which rightfully belonged to it. It was claimed that the leaders who assumed to control the Republican party were satisfied with less than the party would accept, in consideration of the appointment of one or two of their personal followers. Siephen B. French, Jacob Hess and Cornelius Van Cott were the only Republicans on the Mayor's list of nominations yesterday. He nominated a Democratic Tax Commissioner to the Presidency of the Tax Board, thus refusing the Republicans any representative. He promoted a Democratic Tax Commissioner to the Presidency of the Tax Board, thus refusing the Republicans any representative in the Important Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which Presidency of the Tax Board, thus refusing the Republicans any representation in the important Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which the President of the Tax Board is, ex-office, a member. He refused the Republicans an Inspector of Weights and Measures, or any officer in the Building Department, it being understood that John McCool will be made deputy in case Mr. Mc-Avay is confirmed.

voy is confirmed.

All the Republicans were not satisfied with any All the Republicans were not satisfied with any one of the nomines selected from their pazey. Mr. French is said to be a resident of Suffoik County, which he has long represented on the Republican State Committee. Although he has resided more or less in the city for a number of years, and was Appraiser when General arithm was Collector and A. B. Cornell Naval Officer, yet he is personally unknown to the Aldermen. He was strongly objected to because he was a non-resident and was regarded as the personal representative of the two assumed leaders of the party. Alderman Jacobus thought Gilbert J. Hunter should have had the place. Alderman Burns wanted lienry J. Tremaine, and other members had their preferences, but no one favored Mr. French. Alderman Perley was not satisfied to see his brother supplanted by Cornelius Van Cott as Fire Commissioner, although the latter was Alderman Morris's candidate. Alderman Haughton, Anti-Tammany, said that under no circumstances would he vote for Mr. French or any other non-resident for Police Commissioner. Aldermen Robert Hall, Strack, Hyatt and other Anti-Tammany members were opposed to Mr. French, but did not say they would not vote for him. The Anti-Tammany members were all displeased at the Mayor's nominations because he did not sufficiently recognize them. At the time of adjournment the feeling was strong against the confirmation of Mr. French, and it is very doubtful whether he will be made a Police Commissioner. Should this nomination fail others of the number may meet Avov is confirmed.

he will be made a Police Commissioner. Should this nomination fail others of the number may meet the same fate.

There were a great many politicians at the City

Hall during the sessions of the Board. They, as well as the merchants and others who discussed the nominations last night, regarded the Mayor's selec-tions, with one or two exceptions, as very unsatis-

factory.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES. Stephen B. French, who is nominated for Police Commissioner, was formerly a merchant of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, L. I., where he still has a Summer residence. He was made County Treasurer of

Delaware, Mr. Saulsbury, moved to proceed with

Mr. Conkling-" So do I. Let's all rise." Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, a methodical and

TWO CONVENTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Convention, composed both of planters and politicians and of colored men, adopted a series of resolutions at Vicksburg yesterday. The resolutions attempted to explain the causes of the exodus of colored men from the South. A lively debate took place over a substitute offered by ex-Governor Foote. The colored men did not vote on any of the questions presented. A convention of negroes is in session at Nashville, in which fifteen States are represented. The object is to inform the country as to the grievances of the black race. A State Association has been organized in Kansas, under a charter to aid

THE TWO RACES IN CONFERENCE.

The colored men did not vote on the questions

Resolved, That this convention calls upon colored Resolved, That this convention calls upon colored people here present to contradict false reports circulated among and impressed upon the more tanorant and credulous, to instruct them that no lands, mules or money await them in Kansas or elsewhere without taber or price, and to report to the civil authorities all persons disseminating such reports.

Resolved, That it is the Constitutional right of colored people to emigrate when they please to whatever State they may select for residence, but this convention urges them to proceed in their movements toward emigration as reasonable humans, providing in advance, by economy, means for transportation and settlement, and sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing hy preserving it intact until the completion of such contracts for labor leasing as have already been made. If, when they have done this, they still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure will be removed, all practicable assistance will be afforded to them, and their places will be supplied with other contented labor.

Your committee believe that if the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions are practically carried out by people of both races in good faith, the disquiet of our people will subside. We appeal to people of both races in the States here represented to aid us in carrying these resolutions of laws and all interference with private rights.

GOVERNOR FOOTE OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE.

fered the following in lieu thereof: